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with which is incorporated the
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. (697—1

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. a140

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"Month \$80 to \$140 do. do. do."
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SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.
Excellent Cooking by AN CHONG, for over
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
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BIRTH.
On July 13th, at Yokohama, Mrs. DUNDAS of
DUNDAS, wife of British Naval Attaché, of a son.
MARRIAGE.
On July 15th, at Yokohama, IRVING BRIGGS
DIXON, of Illinois, Philippine Islands, to MARY
MURPHY, of Trondheim, Norway.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 1st, 1908.

One aspect of the boycott instituted by
Chinese against Japanese products is per-
haps overlooked or at any rate its im-
portance is not realized. Hitherto nations
have been content to settle their disputes
in "the good old-fashioned way," by an
appeal to arms, but China, the weak but
proud, has discovered a new weapon. It
is difficult to trace the origin of the inter-
diction expressed by the modern term
"Boycott." It may have had its beginning
in China, or it may have been introduced
in some other part of the world. Primitive
man must have known its value under
a different name when members of the
community had to be ostracised or another
social aggregation had to be ignored.
There can be no doubt indeed that the
principle is very old, but it was not until
Captain Boycott was the victim of Irish
organisation that the strength of the move-
ment was recognised. China, the cumbersome
and unwieldy, with its vast resources for
military operations, discovers the value of
the boycott to emphasise her feelings. "We
is to be deplored. So is a boycott. But
inasmuch as the latter is more humane in
its methods it is to be preferred, though
on the other hand it possesses neither the
heroics nor the picturesque which
fascinate the spectator on the field of
battle. In applying the boycott in this man-
ner the Chinese are entitled to credit for the
originality of the idea, but in saying this

we must not be understood to be expressing
a conviction in favour of the two boycotts
which we have seen the Chinese institute.
We simply recognise the value of the new
weapon: we do not justify its use. The
boycott must now be reckoned as a factor
in international disputes, and diplomats will
probably pay more regard in consequence to
commercial possibilities when differences are
being discussed and considered.

After all, it has to be admitted that wars,
and strikes, and boycotts are barbarous,
bringing incalculable harm and injury to
all participating. Happily war has become
too terrible nowadays to be lightly
contemplated. The strike is a cruel
weapon which is fortunately lapsing into
disuse. But the boycott has, as we have
seen, become popular in this part of the
world. Though the tendency of the age is
towards peace, which, as the poet tells us,
"hath her victories no less renowned than
war," though the best in all nations are
striving towards a common understanding,
yet the differences which separate races and
which distinguish men will always be a
source of danger. Where these differences
and distinctions are not appreciated,
irritation is set up, misunderstandings ensue,
and unless a wise restraint is exercised by
one or both parties, or the peacemaker
successfully intervenes, a trial of strength
follows. In the event of a dispute between
nations this means the outbreak of hostilities
with its attendant horrors. In the event
of a dispute between employers and em-
ployed it means a brutalising strike, with
its dislocation of industry and accompany-
ing loss and starvation to hundreds or
thousands. And in the event of a dispute

between individuals, between communities,
between rival commercial interests or be-
tween races, a boycott may be introduced
with demoralising effects on the individuals,
communities and races and disastrous effects
on the commercial interests involved. It
may be a trite observation to say that trade
and commerce are removing the barriers
which separated men of different nations
and different races, but it is none the less
true. Men, imbued with this spirit, are
perhaps pushing it to extremes when they
declare that they belong to no country:
that they are citizens of the world. This
may not actually accord with our views,
but it has to be admitted that this cosmopolitanism is preferable to parochial
patriotism, and it may be welcomed as an
expression of the good feeling which it
indicates towards men of other nationalities.

Coming to discuss the most recent ap-
position of the effect of a boycott, we have
to remember that the agitation against Japanese
products is discouraged by the Chinese
Government. We cannot impute the
benefits of the Government; and we have
to regard the movement as an unofficial one.
The statements of the Government and the
actions of the populace do not coincide, and
though the interdiction was organised it was
done in such a manner that the letter of the
treaty was not infringed. Thus a boycott
which was not a boycott was instituted.
Now the friends of both nations cannot
regard the estrangement between China and
Japan with pleasure. Without seeking to
justify or blame either party, and without
giving offence, regret may be expressed at
the occurrences which have taken place and
the consequences which followed. Japan
insisted on a certain course of conduct.
China resented it. The Chinese having
shown that they are not without

backbone, and having expressed their
opinions on the subject which almost
brought two nations to the verge of war,
may feel satisfied with the result they have
obtained. The Japanese are anxious to be
restored to friendship. They are holding
out the olive branch, and by sending
subscriptions to China's distressed inhabi-
tants have shown a spirit in keeping with
their best traditions. The subscriptions have
been accepted. Surely now the hand might
be stretched to grasp the proffered olive
branch? Surely the time has come for recon-
ciliation? Both are retarding their devel-
opment by this estrangement, and both are
constituting a menace to the peace of the
world. Moreover they are interfering with
the proper course of trade, which is not
altogether beneficial to others. To merely
seek to gratify spite when it involves loss
to themselves is a suicidal policy for the
Chinese to persist in. Neither of the
parties concerned profit by the boycott, and
as they have little to lose and everything to
gain it is not too much to hope that counsels
of peace will prevail and that the good
feelings established by reciprocal trade will
be restored between two races who have
so much in common.

The Chilean training ship *General
Bucquardano* has reached Manila.

Great preparations are being made in Manila
to welcome the American Fleet.

Dr. Justo Lukban, who is well-known in
Hongkong, has declared his intention to run for
the Philippine Assembly for the first district
of Manila.

A Yokohama paper received by yesterday's
mail states that the search for the body of
Colonel Martin in Lake Chusonji, in which the
authorities have exhausted their effort and
spent a large amount, is reported to have
been suspended without effect.

The chief cook of the s.s. "Katherine Park"
surrendered to his bill at the Marine Magi-
strate's Court yesterday, when the hearing of
the charge of stealing ship's stores preferred
against him was to have been resumed. As the
witness required for the prosecution did not
appear, however, Commander Ruel Taylor
discharged the defendant.

A Japanese paper says that 14 out of the 380
members of the House of Representatives are
Christians. These fourteen Christians, the
paper adds, do not all exhibit the same degree of
zeal and earnestness in religious matters; and
some are what the Japanese call "graduates";
but they more or less represent Christian ideals,
and most of them are very active in Christian
life.

SUPREME COURT

Friday, July 31st.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS FROST

(CHIEF JUSTICE).

LONG STANDING LITIGATION.
In the action between Li Po Kam and Li Po
Yung, plaintiff, and Li Ling Shi and Li Tung
Pak, defendants, and in the matter of a claim
by the Cheong Shing Bank and by Wong Tong
to be entitled to the sum of \$11,424.94 paid into
Court.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. E. H.
Davis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grant) appeared
for Li Po Kam and Li Po Yung, Hon. Mr.
H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. F. O.
Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master)
represented the Cheong Shing Bank, and Sir
Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. A.
Hobson (of Messrs. Dawson, Lockyer and
Dixon) appeared on behalf of Wong Tong.

His Lordship gave a formal decision on the
question raised regarding Li Chit's assignment.
He said he had read the agreement very care-
fully, and there was no doubt in his mind as to
what it was. It was not the assignment of the
interest in the shares of other companies held in
the name of Li Hing, or in other names by Li
Hing. This was made very clear by the
second paragraph of the statement of claim.
It was very clear that the assignment
could not be assigned or handed
over to another. Notice in writing had to be
given to complete the title of the debtor. There
was no pretence that any notice of the assign-
ment had been given to the Cheong Shing Co., and
the claim, so far as Wong Tong was concerned,
seemed to His Lordship to be out of Court.
subject only to one point. On reconsideration
he thought the pleadings should conform to the
rules of pleadings. Unfavourably the claim
should have been set out, and the assignment
should have been mentioned in the statement
of claim of Wong Tong. The assignment was
not set out in the statement of claim, so
far as his Lordship could see, therefore
subject to argument, he was of opinion
that Wong was out of Court.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Paragraph 8 of the
statement of claim set out the assignment.
His Lordship—That point must be argued.
Sir Henry Berkeley—What is the effect of
it, if we have alleged the assignment?
His Lordship—If you have not given notice
of assignment, the assignment is void. I will
hear argument on the point later.

BOXING.

A boxing contest is being arranged for
Saturday next at the City Hall, between
Battling Sims and Jimmy O'Rourke, both of
the U.S.S. "Wilmington." Twenty-five rounds
are to be fought. There are to be two pro-
liminaries. In one McKenna (of the
"Wilmington") will meet E. Coyne of the
Naval Yard, and in the other Haine Miller
meets Jimmy MacLadden, both of the U.S.S.
"Wilmington."

LAWN BOWLS

A match has been arranged consisting of 4
rinks, to be played on Kowloon Green between
the Civil Service and Kowloon Clubs this
afternoon, play to commence at 4 p.m. sharp.
The following have been selected to play for
the Civil Service: C. W. Brett, E. W. Daw-
son, A. Blower, and L. E. Brett, skip.
R. Hudson, A. H. Woolley, and F. Allen, R.
Duncan, skip.
C. H. Parkinson, R. Featon, W. Gast and
M. McIvor, skip.
J. Wilshire, A. G. Pile, P. R. Adams, and
W. H. Bolly, skip.
Reserves: W. H. Woolley, A. Brown, R. C.
Wickham, J. McIvor and P. Allen.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line str. *Bengalos* from Antwerp and
London, Singapore on 31st ult. for this port.
The Indo-China str. *Footscray* left Calcutta
for this port via the Straits on the 29th ult.,
and may be expected here on or about 14th inst.
The I.G.M. str. *Manila* left Sydney on the
30th ult. p.m., and may be expected here on or
about the 21st inst.
The I.G.M. str. *Kleist* which left here on the
2nd ult. at 1 p.m., arrived at Genoa on the 30th
ult. at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIEVIER ACQUITTED.

London, July 31st.

Robert Sievier, the editor of the
"Winning Post," who was charged
with attempting to blackmail a South
African millionaire, has been acquitted.

STRIKE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

London, July 31st.

Normal conditions prevail in con-
nection with the strike riots at
Bombay.

BERESFORD'S SIGNAL.

London, July 31st.

The Admiralty have vindicated
Lord Charles Beresford in regard to
the signal, which Admiral Sir Percy
Scott refused to obey.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

London, July 31st.

The Old Age Pensions Bill has
passed the House of Lords.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

OPIUM IN HONGKONG.

London, July 29th.

In the House of Commons, Col. Seely,
Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
referring to the criticisms of the Govern-
ment's action in regard to the opium ques-
tion in Hongkong, said that the Government
did its best to get the views of those con-
versant with the questions here, but it was
quite impossible to get anything like
reasonable opinions from the authorities in
Hongkong before the announcement of the
Government's policy, in the carrying out
of which the Government would not through-
out with the advice of the Governor of that
Colony. He trusted to be able to satisfy
the House that the best opinion in Hong-
kong, and that of the Governor, coincided
with the Government's.

TURKEY.

London, July 29th.

The Sultan has taken the oath of
allegiance to the Constitution in the
presence of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, swearing on
the Koran.

The Turkish Parliament has been
convened for the 1st November.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

London, July 29th.

The House of Lords has adopted the
amendment of Lord Cromer on the Old Age
Pensions Bill, limiting its operation to seven
years, on the ground of the liability entailed
on the country.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

London, July 29th.

At the Chicago Convention, Hearst's
Independence Party nominated Mr. Higgen
of Massachusetts for the Presidency in
opposition to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S
GOLF MAXIMS.

As a rule a philosopher is a man of independ-
ent means.
Mr. J. D. Rockefeller is a philosopher.
"Take a firm hold of your stick, think out
your play, study the ball, and drive through
your night."

This is the epitome of Mr. Rockefeller's
philosophy, as stated by the New York World,
and he applies that both to the game of golf and
the game of life.
In the golf ball he only sees a world in
miniature. Much of his spare time now is spent
on the links, and his philosophy naturally finds
plenty of inspiration.
Golf, he finds, is an intellectual stimulant,
and he makes many witty remarks as he tees
his ball or prepares for a drive.

Here are a few of the epigrams of the mil-
lionaire—
"If you can't say anything good about a man,
say nothing."
Always take advantage of others' mistakes.
I am happy wherever I am now—North or
South, East or West, it makes no difference.
Anything that is worth doing at all is worth
doing well. I feel the same way in golf as with
anything else in the world.
Golf has benefited me as a noble effect on the
character.

"Of the many men I have met, I am struck by
I never know a golfer to have a bad character.
I really believe that golf tends to develop the
good in a man. Everyone I have met at golf
has been all right."

Golf and the simple life have certainly
captured the great magnate. When the financial
situation was mentioned, he cried: "Oh, please
don't ask me about that—I don't know much
about such things, except what I read. You
know I have not been active in business for
many years, and I don't keep up with the
situation very closely. Please don't let me talk
about that. It takes me back to Wall Street,
and I have served my time there."

THE TYPHOON.

Little remains to add to the tale already told.
The sea is yielding up the dead and a number of
bodies have been recovered from the harbour
seventeen on Thursday and another five yester-
day, while most of the victims of the falling
houses have been brought from the debris which
tumbled them—24 at Shaukiwan and 32 at
Yau-mai. The body of Frank Salisbury, a
freeman on the s.s. "Barra" was found on
Thursday. It is believed that he met his death
by attempting to jump from the steamer to the
wharf and falling back into the sea. The total
of drowned and killed, according to police
reports, is 177 and the missing number 136.

The water police report 12 passenger and cargo
junks lost on the various islands and 46 people
missing.
Sixteen bodies have been recovered at An
Tau. These are victims of the "Yingking"
disaster. A portion of the wreckage has been
salvaged, and a small steamer was found on the
shore.

NO NEWS OF CAPTAIN PAGE.
The owners of the "Yingking" were visited
again yesterday by a Daily Press reporter
who sought information regarding the fate of
Captain Page. They were unable to enlighten
him, and could not supply any further facts with
regard to the other passengers.

Yesterday morning a launch was despatched
to the scene of the wreck to ascertain the
prospects of raising the "Yingking."

POLICE WORK APPRECIATED.

Captain Lyons, the Superintendent of Police,
yesterday received a letter from Messrs. Shewan,
Tombs & Co. congratulating the police on the
good work they did at "Klingalore" in
rescuing Mr. Hunt, an employee of the firm
mentioned, from the collapse.

FRIGHTENED BY THE TYPHOON.

At the Magistracy yesterday the Hongkong
and Whampoa Dock Company proceeded
against the coxswain and engineer of two of
their launches K 6 and K 7, for neglect of duty
and disobedience to orders. Mr. Dawson, of
Messrs. Dawson, Lockyer, and Dixon, conducted
the prosecution.

Mr. Dawson said the two launches were
really the best belonging to the Company.
There was a standing order, which must have
been well known to the defendants, that when
a typhoon was signalled the launches must go to
shelter and the coxswain and crew must see
that everything was properly stowed away in
readiness to meet the storm. On the
evening of the 27th about 5 o'clock orders were
given that the launches should seek shelter, but
those orders were not obeyed. Later in the
evening K 6 was utilised by one of the
European assistants of the Dock, and he
repeated the orders that the coxswain should
take the launch to shelter. Those orders
were not obeyed, and he would prove that
in consequence of this disobedience the
two launches were smashed against
the Dock walls and eventually sunk. The
defendants were not on board when the launches
were in danger and refused to go back in
pursuance of orders or to do anything to try to
save the launch.

Mr. Smith, under whose charge the launches
were, deposed to the regulations providing for
the launches going to shelter when a typhoon
was signalled. He happened to be sick that
night but about 11 o'clock he recognised the
whistle of K 6 and on going down found the
launch at the dock. He asked the coxswain why
he was there and he replied that he wanted
water. Witness told him to use salt water and to
go away. Even at that hour he had plenty of
time to go to Chinawan or Stonecutter's. Next
morning he learned that both launches had been
lost and on speaking to the defendants they
declared the engines would not reverse. He
had had control of the launches for seven
years and had never known them sink.
As a matter of fact he saw K 6 going
ahead and reversing that night. He ascertained
afterwards that the hatchways had
not been properly shut and the awnings had not
been properly stowed.

The coxswain of one said he had received no
orders to proceed to shelter and the other said
he had orders to stand by.
After other evidence had been heard the case
was adjourned.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

An Imperial Decree, translated by the
Mercury Shanghai, read as follows:—
Chen Chi-tai, the Governor of Kiangsi, has
memorialized to the Throne that it is advis-
able to have measures for the uniform control
of the whole lines of the Canton-Hankow Rail-
way and to appoint a high official who is known
to be upright and a man of judgment to super-
intend the railway.

The trunk line of the Canton-Hankow
Railway, being the line of communication
between southern and northern China, is one
of the most important railway lines in the
Empire. Sometimes ago Chang Ching-tung
succeeded in restoring the concession (from the
American syndicate) and has himself dealt with
the affairs of the line with great care. Since
having been taken over by the Chinese concerns
there are many differences of view expressed by
the officials, gentry and merchants concerned for
many years and there has been nothing done.
If the line are left in the present state of
affairs the loss to the state is enormous. There-
fore we hereby appoint a high official to take
control of the railway in view of suppressing
disorder, and to speedily build the line. We
hereby appoint Chang Ching-tung, a Grand
Councillor and a Grand Secretary, to also act
as High Commissioner to control the Canton
Hankow Railway and to consult with the Board
of Communications and the Vicegovernors and
Governors of the three provinces concerned in
dealing with the affairs. It is also hereby
ordered that the officials, gentry and merchants
concerned should deal with the railway properly
by raising funds and the said High Commis-
sioner's decision should be final in deciding
affairs relating to the lines in the said three
provinces, by judging from the circumstances
the views to facilitate the lines of communica-
tions promptly and avoiding any delay or
obstruction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DAMAGE AT KINGSOLE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, July 31st.

DEAR SIR,—There appears to be a general
impression, from reports in the newspapers and
other sources, that the recent typhoon damage
to Kingsole caused by the fall of a chimney
has rendered the greater part of the building
dangerous. As a matter of fact, the chimney
fell into the roof of what was originally one large
bedroom and dressing room, but was sub-
divided into three bedrooms. The damage
is confined to these three rooms which are
on the top floor, and although the bricks
tiles and beams weighed many tons, the floor,
being built of steel and hard wood, was equal
to the occasion, and now the rubbish is cleared
away we find that there is scarcely a floor
board broken.—To think for a moment that this
accidental loss of a chimney in one part of the
building, which has proved to have only broken
in the roof, should render any other part of the
building unsafe is absurd. As a matter of fact
any one seeing the massive walls and columns
of the building and being told that all the floors
are constructed with steel girders and beams
would understand that the very fact of a floor
being able to bear the weight of such a mass of
broken material proves how strong the building
is.—Yours faithfully,

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Allow me to supply to you the figures
of the Estimated Annual Import of Opium at
Hongkong from 1859 to 1890 inclusive, the
want of which you have expressed in the very
interesting and convincing leader in this
morning's paper. These figures are taken partly
from a report of Mr. Commissioner Dink,
dated 1st August 1872. Though a rapid increase
in the revenue derived from the local consump-
tion may be shown, still the following statistics
which represent quantity imported in piculs and
chees, when they are compared with the
statistics of recent years, will scarcely
convince the veriest tyro that the consumption
has automatically decreased to a remarkable
extent.

And yet the agitators still continue to
misrepresent facts by such incomplete and
erroneous representations as those to which
you allude.—Yours truly

D. S. G.

Year.	Quantity Imported.
1859	Chees, 54,963
1860	59,403
1861	60,012
1862	76,851
1863	62,005
1864	75,128
1865	Piculs, 76,528
1866	81,350
1867	85,530
1868	88,065
1869	95,045
1870	98,744
1871	98,385
1872	98,382
1873	91,082
1874	84,619
1875	86,935
1876	94,200
1877	94,829
1878	107,970
1880	98,589

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE POPULATION OF CANTON.

30th July, 1908.

The Superintendent of Police has made a
report of the Census of the population of
Canton taken by his staff which gives the
following figures:—

There are 3,855 streets in Canton i.e.
Both Walled Cities, its suburbs, and Ho Nam.
Shops registered and numbered ... 26,162
Family houses registered and
numbered ... 64,701
Total number of shop and houses ... 90,865

Male population ... 312,636
Female population ... 174,700

Total population ... 487,336

There must be a mistake somewhere as the
figures regarding population are simply ridi-
culous. The total of the census gives an average
of 4 to 5 persons per house. Anybody who has
seen a Chinese house will see at once the
absurdity of it. The smallest Chinese house
contains at least a dozen persons. Moreover the
female population certainly exceeds the male;
there are more servant girls in every family
house than there are male members of the
family itself.

There is a rumor that a poll tax
is under consideration and it may have in-
fluenced not a little the figures above quoted.
Besides there are hundreds of small houses and
huts both in the City and its suburbs which are
not registered or numbered.

The Census must have been taken in the
characteristic Chinese style.

THE FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.
His Excellency Viceroy Chang has com-
municated to the Committee of the Grand
Charity Bazaar requesting them not to keep
the Bazaar open in the evening as he considers
it unsafe and difficult to afford adequate pro-
tection. The Committee had a meeting yester-
day and decided to have only two admissions
viz. 8 a.m. to 12 (noon) and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

HOW TO BE BRAVE.—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Elliot's Creams, Charms, Lotion,
Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Charmant will enable you to do it. Her
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents
822

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and not to the business manager. The Editor's name and address should be given. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 3rd August, all Departments will be OPEN for business from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. only.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 1143

WANTED.

BY a Gentleman a BEDROOM and SITTING ROOM with BOARD on the Upper Levels.
Reply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 1144

THE TYPHOON.

THE FULL REPORTS of THE TYPHOON which have appeared in the issue of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" this week will be republished in the "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS" which will be ready on MONDAY next. Price 50 Cents Cash.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 1145

NAVY CONTRACTS, 1908-9.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, for the SUPPLY of WATERPROOF JACKETS, TROUSERS and SOUTH WESTERS for H.M. NAVAL FORCES on the China Station, will be received by the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, until noon, on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1908. Forms of Tender and any necessary information may be obtained on application. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

F. I. GELSTHORPE,
Deputy Victualling Store Officer.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 1146

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"
Capt. Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY the 4th August, at 2 P.M.
A Reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fares to Fochow will be made during the months of August and September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 1142

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)
STEAM FOR BOMBAY
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORIO and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LIGURIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALCUTTA. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PANAMA, GULF and BANGALOR, also BANGALOR, YALLENIA, ALGIERA, ALGERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"
Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 4

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
Taking Cargo at through rates to PANAMA, GULF and BANGALOR, also BANGALOR, YALLENIA, ALGIERA, ALGERIA and MALAGA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILEZIA,"
Capt. Radonich, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd August, P.M.
This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a factor.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princess Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 3

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with the Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 3rd August.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. 1125

NOTICE.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 3rd August.
By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 1140

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1090

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th July, 1908.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1132

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provisional Certificate No. 43/1002 dated Hongkong 28th November, 1897, for Six Shares of this Bank numbered 83,801 to 83,806 inclusive registered in the name of Miss ELZA DENON FIRTH, has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th August, 1908, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/1002 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1908. 1133

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provisional Certificate No. N/5, 1,000 dated Shanghai 16th July, 1898 for Two Shares of this Bank numbered 84,594 to 84,595 inclusive, registered at the Shanghai Branch in the name of Cecil HANNUY, has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th August, 1908, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N/5, 1,000 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1908. 1135

INTIMATIONS

HOER VERDIENST!

BEDEUTENDE, leistungsfähige DEUTSCHE GÜTERFABRIK sucht nach Verkauf ihrer hervorragenden, modernen Fabrikate absolut zuverlässigen VERKEHR für ihre hiesigen Filiale und Umgebung. Offerten unter CHIFFRE F. 844 an HAERBESSEN & VOGEL A. G., MANNHEIM (BADEN) erbeten. 1111

NOTICE.

WE HAVE for more than 20 Years manufactured FIRE CRACKERS for export and have gained a very good reputation for the superior quality and moderate prices of our Crackers. The HUNG HING SHOP, 17th Hia Tin Lane West, Canton, are our SOLE AGENTS. Beware of imitations.

SUN LEE,
Fire-Cracker Makers,
Man Kong Chow,
Tung Koon District.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1908. 1120

THE TIENTSIN LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LIGHTERAGE, TOWAGE, STEVEDORAGE, ETC.

THE Company possesses a Fleet of Lighters and Lugs and is prepared to undertake the discharge of steamers, and lighterage between Taku Bay and Tientsin.
DOCK AND ENGINEERING YARD
TONGKUI
Estimates for all Classes of ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, also for Docking and Painting Vessels given on application to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Managers.
25th July, 1908. Tientsin. 1122

NOTICE.

DRAPERY GOODS
CHEAP SALE
Apply to—
No. 51 and 53, WELLINGTON STREET.
DART LOONG.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1908. 1044

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our numerous Customers and the General Public that we have REMOVED our business premises to
No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Corner of Zetland Street, where we hope the same patronage will be extended to us as in the past.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. 651

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.
Apply by letter to—
B. B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1030

ENTERTAINMENT

VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), THE 1st AUGUST at 9.15 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel A. F. B. GUYER, D.S.O., and Officers of the 3rd Middlesex Regt. the Regimental Band will attend.
Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be had from Volunteer Headquarters and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
A. CHAPMAN, Lt. Colonel, Commandant H.K. Vol. Corps.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. 1127

FOR SALE

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 853

FOR SALE

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 255, NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.
Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32, in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 15,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. 184

FOR SALE

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.
3,000 all different for ... \$95
2,000 do. ... \$35
1,500 do. ... \$25
1,000 do. ... \$10
ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, MECHANICAL ANIMALS, STAMP, POSTCARD AND BIRTHDAY ALBUMS, And all other Philatelic Goods.
GRACA & Co.,
Hongkong Hotel Corridor.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1908. 1021

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1908

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1908. 338

ON SALE

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中十年十五
FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 72ND CYCLE TO THE 10TH YEAR OF THE 73RD CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHAI TO THE 35TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.
PRICE \$2 CASH

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.
The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

TO LET

TO LET.—FROM 1st AUGUST.
NO. 6, "OBSERVATORY VILLAS,"
Kowloon. Five-Roomed House. Tennis Court. Electric Lights. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1908. 1047

TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.
A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.
A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VEGUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road.
OFFICES in YONG BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 18B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 86

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & CO.
Same address.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907. 370

TO LET.

COAL YARD. From 1st September, 1908.
A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for Storing Coal, now in possession of Messrs. CHIT CHONG & Co., Coal Merchants.
Apply to—
N. MODY & Co.,
54, 56, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1106

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 185

TO LET.

FOR a permanency, a SMALL BED-ROOM with BOARD offered in a large well-appointed House in Cool Locality, at nominal terms-monthly.
Address—
"GOOD VIEW,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. 1050

TO LET.

NOS. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 188

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
SMALL SHOP in Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. 1019

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.
Apply to—
SCHULDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mat, Area 55,200 square feet, and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

NOS. 27 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Nos. 52, 57 and 61, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908. 190

TO LET.

TO LET, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.
AT SHAMSHU, CANTON.
HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 3, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 93

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHERMAN TOMES & Co.)
Apply to—
THE COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 823

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 785

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 22 Rooms.
C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellet. Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.
OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor.
From 1st July, 1908.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
DWELLING ROOMS and Offices in DUDELL STREET.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.
BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.
No. 3, DUDELL STREET Shop.
No. 2, DES VEGUX VILLAS (PRAY).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 89

INSURANCES

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Company, we are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on approved Foreign and Chinese risks at current rates of premium.
CRUZ, BASTO & CO.
Canton, 30th July, 1908. 1130

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROAN TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1907, \$18,114,824.
I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... \$5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND FUNDS... 3,065,374 15 7

The Underigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHERMAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 28

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT,"
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1907. 568

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$10 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR-GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 739

SANG MOW.

BATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.
CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES and LONG CHAIRS.
BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.
All Orders receive prompt attention.
58A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden im Jahre 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Swatow, den 27. Dezember 1907. 155

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1891

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

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KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.
Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

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Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

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Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

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KAISER

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

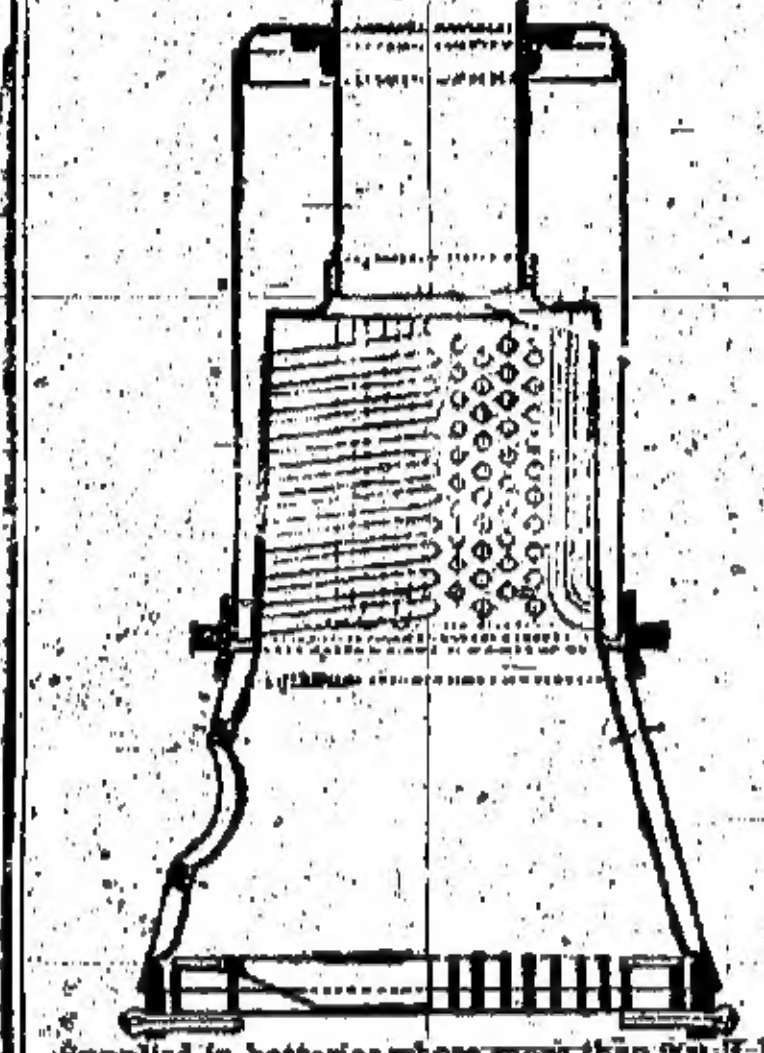


THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE, OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1857

SCOTCH WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
As Supplied to the House of Commons.

MERRYWEATHER'S
LIGHT WATER-TUBE BOILERS
Specially adapted for every purpose requiring
extreme lightness and portability.
S.I.E. up to 200 H.P.



Supplied in batteries where more than 200 H.P. required.
Arranged for burning Wood, Coal or Oil Fuel.
Write for Illustrated Pamphlet 1907.
MERRYWEATHER & SONS,
85, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

JOHN JAMESON'S

THREE STAR

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.
WHISKY

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

A purely vegetable
and most agreeable
method of administering
the only certain remedy
for Intestinal or
Throat Worms.
It is perfectly
safe and mild, especially
adapted for
Children.
Sold in Bottles
by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should seek the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is today more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURF, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and permanent remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism. Pain, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrants free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

SEND MANY THINGS WITHOUT DEDUCTING UNTIL YOU GET CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. F. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:— "Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had extreme rheumatism, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 21, 1908.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

BAD ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINE DRIVER IN COLOMBO.

A painful accident happened to Mr. Samuel Lawrence, an Engine Driver, employed by the Colombo Harbour Works, through the fire box door of his engine flying open and striking him a blow upon the leg, causing a severe wound. The history of the years of suffering which followed, and how this wound was finally healed, whilst at the same time he was cured of extreme debility due to watery blood, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People was recently told by Mr. Lawrence in the following words:—

"I, Samuel Lawrence, residing at 80 College Street, Kottahena, Colombo, am an Engine Driver by profession and am employed on the Colombo Harbour Works. Some eight years ago I had an accident through the door of the fire-box on my engine flying open when we were coming round a sharp curve, and striking me a heavy blow upon the left leg, laying the skin open to the bone. The wound grew worse and worse until my whole leg was one long black bruise almost from knee to instep. I was in hospital for forty-five days with this leg, but as soon as I returned to work it began to ooze again, and became as bad as ever. During the six years I suffered with it I used all sorts of things prescribed by the doctors, but nothing healed the wound up until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured it entirely, and at the same time cured me of another distressing malady which seemed like laying me up for good and all."

"It was about six months ago that I got into a seriously bad state of health through my blood turning into a watery condition. This made me very weak indeed, my appetite failed me, I had nervousness so bad that I was almost like a man afflicted with Palsy—in fact I could hardly keep a limb still. Even at night my sleep was made miserable by feverish attacks. I would be in a white heat of perspiration one moment, and this would be followed by cold chills, just as if I had been plunged into an ice-cold bath. At this time, too, the wound in my leg became more painful than ever. Often so great was my suffering that I said to my wife 'I cannot stand all this agony much longer.' The doctors told me that constant exposure to too much heat was the cause of my trouble—working as I had to do every day close to my engine fire, and with the blazing sun pouring down upon the iron roof just over my head—but they could do nothing for me."

"When I started taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the advice of a friend, my blood had become like water. I was a feeble, yellow-faced, hopeless man, simply crawling miserably to work every day because I had to. But after I had taken about two bottles of these Pills I felt a decided improvement, and when I had taken six more not only was my health better still, but the running sore on my leg, which had given me so much trouble and pain for six years, had totally healed up! So I went on taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for some time longer until I found that I needed them no more. They had given me an excellent appetite, and had restored to me the blessed privilege of sound refreshing sleep."

"Now my blood is red and healthy, of the old wound in my leg nothing is left but a scar; although sixty years of age I can do a hard day's work of sixteen hours on my engine and still feel fairly fresh at the finish. This wonderful state of things I attribute solely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people, and I am only too pleased to allow the facts of my cure to be published. These same pills, I may add, have done my little grandchild—a good deal of good. They built him up after he had had a severe attack of dysentery in a surprising fashion."

Mr. Lawrence's maladies were due to the bad state of his blood; it is not surprising therefore that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people—the most perfect blood-purifying, blood-strengthening and blood-making medicine in the world—cured him. These pills by their unique health-restoring action on the whole system through the blood, have cured thousands of sufferers from anæmia, nervous debility, indigestion, liver complaint, headaches, malaria, rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, beri-beri, scrofula, boils, pimples and skin eruptions, and the after effects of fever, dysentery, and cholera. They are the famous remedy for those ailments which afflict so many ladies between youth and middle age. Men broken down by overwork, excesses or residence in unhealthy climates are speedily restored by their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, and also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore, who send six bottles for eight dollars or one bottle for one dollar a half, post free to any address. As the evidence of Mr. Lawrence's proof, they are equally good for children as for adults."

MR. JOEL AND BLACKMAIL.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. SIEVER.

London, June 30.

At Bow Street Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Marsham, Robert Standish Siever, aged 43, who described himself as a journalist, was charged on a warrant with threatening to publish certain libellous and defamatory matter of and concerning Mr. J. B. Joel, of Grosvenor Square, with intent thereby to extort from him the sum of £5,000, also with unlawfully promising to abstain from printing and publishing the said matters and things with intent thereby to extort from the said Mr. Joel the sum of £5,000. Considerable interest was taken in the proceedings, and between 400 and 500 people sought to obtain admission to the Court, but accommodation being limited only 500 people were turned away. The prisoner, who is the editor of the sporting journal, the *Winning Post*, and well-known as a racehorse owner, was brought into Court at 12.30.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., with whom is Mr. Bodkin, conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. R. D. Muir defended.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

In opening the case Mr. Gill said the prisoner started in 1904 a paper called the *Winning Post*, which in 1906 was turned into a limited liability company. Speaking generally, from the time that paper was started, Mr. J. B. Joel and members of his family had been subjected to a series of the most violent attacks in the form of libels right down to the present time—libels perpetrated by pictures which it would be quite obvious to any person who had any knowledge of what was going on, had for their object the extortion of money. Mr. Joel never had any dealings with the prisoner, but from the first the matter was the subject of consideration. No prosecution for libel could be brought with this kind of offence, and, although Mr. Joel was approached on different occasions by persons under circumstances which it might or might not be necessary in the course of this case to go into, those who were advising Mr. Joel in this matter thought it desirable that proceedings should not be taken against the prisoner until they were present to the Court which they considered to be an absolute, clear, and conclusive case of extorting money."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MR. JOEL.

Passing to the first incident in this matter with regard to which it was proposed to give evidence, counsel said that a few weeks ago the prisoner spoke to a Mr. Albert Bendon, an owner of race-horses, to whom he owed large sums of money. He told Mr. Bendon that he was in great want of money, and the result of inquiries justified the statement. The prisoner went on to request Mr. Bendon to call on Mr. Joel and ask him for the loan of £2,000, for which, he said, he would give an acceptance and 5,000 shares in the *Winning Post* as security. The prisoner, who had had no previous dealings with Mr. Joel, further stated that if Mr. Joel would lend him the money under these circumstances he would obtain in the future from maintaining his name or that of any member of his family in any unpleasant way in the *Winning Post*. The matter was reported to Mr. Joel's solicitors, and Mr. Bendon was told to inform the prisoner that if he would give Mr. Joel an undertaking in writing to abstain from attacking him in future he would lend him the money asked for. Mr. Bendon suggested that, as Mr. C. Mills, a better person to carry out the matter. Accordingly the prisoner saw Mr. Mills and told him what had happened. The prisoner said he would willingly give an undertaking in writing not to say anything unpleasant about Mr. Joel or any member of his family in future on consideration of being paid £2,000. Under the statute that would make the case complete, but there was a great deal more to come. Mr. Mills rang up Mr. Joel four times at his office, and getting no answer, the prisoner who was undoubtedly in want of money, anxious that he would should buy peace. Mr. Mills, however did not succeed in seeing Mr. Joel until the 20th inst. Mr. Mills seemed to think that it was better for people under certain circumstances to submit to blackmail rather than have their lives made unbearable by ruthless attacks of this kind. Of course, this was a very naive view to take, for people who once submitted to be blackmailed were simply buying trouble. When Mr. Mills saw Mr. Joel on the 20th inst. he told him on the instructions of the prisoner—that he had lost the opportunity of settling the matter for £2,000. Mr. Mills, still acting on instructions, told Mr. Joel that since the matter was last mentioned to him the prisoner had lost heavily, and owed a great deal of money in the ring. That appeared to be perfectly true. That being so, he wanted more than £2,000. Mr. Joel told Mr. Mills that the matter was becoming intolerable, and that he could not stand being attacked in this way week after week, month after month, and year after year. Moreover, he said it was making his wife ill, and he wanted to put a stop to the matter. He therefore asked Mr. Mills to intimate from the prisoner what sum he would ask to abstain from making these attacks in future. Mr. Mills telephoned to the prisoner, who told him to tell Mr. Joel that the lowest sum he would take was £5,000. The prisoner said that if that sum were paid to him he would leave Mr. Joel and his family alone in future. On the following day the prisoner and Mr. Mills met by appointment at 133 Regent Street. The prisoner repeated his statement as to his terms being £5,000 and said that on receiving that money he would give a letter undertaking not to renew his attacks on Mr. Joel or his family; the stipulation that the letter should remain in the possession of Mr. Mills unless he broke his promise, and began his attacks again. In that event Mr. Mills was to be at liberty to hand the letter to Mr. Joel. These were the terms on which the prisoner was to be bought.

A CASE OF BLACKMAIL.

At the request of the prisoner Mr. Mills telephoned to Mr. Joel from Regent Street telling him the terms demanded. Mr. Joel telephoned back to Mr. Mills saying that £5,000 was ridiculous, but offering to give him £25,000. This was repeated to the prisoner, who was standing by the side of Mr. Mills at the telephone. The prisoner said, "Tell him I'll not take a farthing less than £25,000. Tell him also that if I don't get it I shall put in the paper next week some very hot stuff, including a copy of a warrant for his arrest in 1884." Every blackmailer, said counsel, possessed himself of stock in trade—some incident in the life of the person to be blackmailed. It did not matter how long ago it occurred. In some way—possibly by searching at the British Museum—the prisoner had possessed himself of the copy of a warrant issued for Mr. Joel's arrest in 1884. That, of course, was 24 years ago, but that did not matter to a blackmailer. He did it matter to the prisoner that the warrant was withdrawn 20 years ago. Mr. Mills was told to tell the prisoner that he would think the matter over, and let him know the result. The prisoner was determined to keep the matter in Mr. Joel's mind, and asked Mr. Mills to telegraph to him for a reply on the following day. Accordingly Mr. Mills telegraphed as follows:—"You must give your decision to-day, absolutely. Rep. Mills, Waiting Room, Newbury." The *Winning Post* was going to press on the following day, and that was why pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Joel to settle at once. Mr. Joel sent the following telegram to Mr. Mills at the Waiting Room, Newbury:—"Wire received £25,000 ridiculous after offering to accept £2,000 to settle the business. Would do half if he will give letter as he offered before." On his return from Newbury Mr. Mills met the prisoner, by arrangement, at the Victoria Club. It was only a few minutes before the prisoner was not to the club to say that the prisoner was not to be blackmailed. Mr. Mills showed the prisoner the telegram he had received from Mr. Joel. At the prisoner's request Mr. Mills rang Mr. Joel up from the Victoria Club. He told him that Mr. Siever would not take less than £5,000, but he would allow £2,500 to be treated as a loan for a year, and would take a bill for that amount. In matters of this kind, said Mr. Gill, it was necessary to be careful, and in order that there should be no want of proof, two persons were listening to this conversation over the telephone. Mr. Joel, on the occasion now under notice, asked Mr. Mills if the prisoner would give a letter undertaking not to attack him again. Mr. Mills said:—"He does not want now to give the letter." Mr. Joel said:—"I can trust you, but I cannot trust him. If you don't get a letter don't do anything. If he will give you the letter and the bill I will give you a cheque for £2,000." On the following day the prisoner met Mr. Mills at 133 Regent Street. He had with him a letter and a bill. He handed them to Mr. Mills. He was then apparently very anxious to possess himself of some money, and he asked Mr. Mills to let him have there and then a cheque for £1,000, saying that he had given cheques which he had not provided for, and that he must have the money at once. Mr. Mills gave him a cheque for £1,000, and at the same interview the prisoner handed Mr. Mills a copy of an advertisement from the *Police Gazette* for July, 1884, to show to Mr. Joel, in order to give the latter an opportunity of realising what he would expect to be published if he did not part with the rest of the £5,000. He also showed Mr. Mills a printed woodcut of

Mr. Joel, and told him to let Mr. Joel know that if this matter was not carried through he proposed to put this advertisement in the *Winning Post*, together with the woodcut of Mr. Joel, which was to appear between two murderers. It was only those who had had experience in cases of this kind who could realise that it was possible for any one to make such a statement. But that it was made, and made at a time when the prisoner was determined to obtain money, and, in turn, to put in terror persons from whom money was to be obtained, he did not think any human being could doubt. The prisoner sent a taximeter cab to meet Mr. Mills that evening on his return from Newbury. Paddington, and Mr. Mills drove straight to No. 89 New Oxford Street, accompanied by the prisoner, who remained on the pavement outside. The conversation with regard to the woodcut and the *Police Gazette* advertisement took place between Mr. Mills and Mr. Joel, care having been taken that another person should overhear and also see what took place.

MR. SIEVER'S LETTER.

Mr. Mills produced to Mr. Joel the bill and the letter referred to. The bill, which was dated June 25, 1908, read:—"Twelve months after date pay to C. A. Mills, on order, the sum of £2,500, value received. C. A. Mills accepted, payable National Provincial Bank of England, Savoy Branch.—R. Siever." Of course, there was no consideration except that of treating half the money that was to be extorted as represented by this bill. The letter which was produced, was in these terms:—

"15, Essex Street, Strand.
Dear Charlie, Many thanks for the money, which I will repay as agreed. (This was, of course, a fictitious sentence). I ought not to be pressed for ready money, but I have not had a winning week for a long time. With respect to our conversation about J. B. Joel and your request that I might now leave his name out of the paper, you can take it from me I have now done with the subject except in the ordinary way of referring to his horses when running. I have said all there is to be said, and I am glad you did not ask me to leave him alone; earlier if it is any pleasure to you you can assure Joel that I have now completed my remarks regarding him, and, if you wish, show him the letter. Again expressing my obligations to you."

Yours very sincerely,
"R. SIEVER."
Upon reading the letter, Mr. Joel remarked that there was nothing in it to show that the prisoner would not molest him in the future. Mr. Mills then went out to the prisoner and told him what Mr. Joel had said. The prisoner objected at first to embodying the definite statement in the letter, but he ultimately arranged to meet Mr. Mills in about 20 minutes' time at the Victoria Club. They met as arranged, and the prisoner then handed the letter back to Mr. Mills with a sentence added to the effect that he would not molest Mr. Joel again. The £1,000 having been paid the day before, the prisoner was now anxious to obtain the rest of the £5,000, and at his request Mr. Mills then made out a cheque for the balance, less £3,000, which had been owing to him by the prisoner. This took place on Thursday last, and on the Friday the necessary steps were taken for the purpose of putting this case into the form of an "information," and a warrant was obtained on Saturday. It became necessary for the prosecutor to have possession of the letter which the prisoner had handed to Mr. Mills, and as, when the prisoner arrived at the Victoria Club, he handed the letter to Mr. Mills, who all along had acted out of good feeling for Mr. Joel, and he handed the letter to the officer, afterwards making the fullest possible statement of every incident connected with this transaction.

Mr. Charles Anthony Mills, a commissioner agent, of Wimbledon Common, gives evidence in support of this statement.

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are wanted to last
—for years to come—
begin now to use

Calvert's Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures a complete antiseptic cleansing, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by local Chemists and Grocers.
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET
"SAROLA"
Removes all
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REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, AND
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the HOT SUMMER.
Bottle 1/6, 1/3, and 2/6 each.
M. BETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first signs of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Grocers, or post free 4/6.
MARTIN, Clermont, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

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We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

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They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

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"GOLD SEAL" BRAND.

THE MILK PAR EXCELLENCE.

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FIRST IN PURITY, PRICE and PRECEDENCE.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1908. 1083

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AN EXQUISITE CIGAR

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MANILA TOBACCOS.

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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL REMARKS.

SHANGHAI DELHI About 6th Aug. Freight and Passage.

LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS MARMORA Noon, 8th Aug. See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL REMARKS.

HOIHOW and HAIPHONG "SINGAI" On 1st Aug. 10 A.M.

SAMARANG and SOERABAYA "SHANTUNG" On 1st Aug. 4 P.M.

BEINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG "NANCHANG" On 1st Aug. 4 P.M.

SWATOW and SHANGHAI "KANSU" On 1st Aug. 4 P.M.

AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "SUNGKIANG" On 3rd Aug. 2 P.M.

MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH "TAIYUAN" On 3rd Aug. 4 P.M.

AMOY and CHINKIANG "HANGCHOW" On 3rd Aug. 4 P.M.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN "KUEICHOW" On 3rd Aug. 4 P.M.

HOIHOW and HAIPHONG "CHIEH" On 4th Aug. 4 P.M.

MANILA "TAMING" On 4th Aug. 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon.

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KHOUANG MALOON, FAMES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

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HAMBURG.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Liebon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports,
via Suez or Cape of Good Hope, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG
S.S. SAXONIA ... 9th Aug.
S.S. SILVIA ... 23rd Aug.
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 6th Sept.

FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... About Mid. of Sept.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. AMBRIA ... 20th Sept.

OUTWARD:

Further Particulars, apply to—
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL REMARKS.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA "SCHARNHORN" Capt. L. MAASS Wed. 12th Aug. at Noon.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA "DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. MINERS About Wed. 12th Aug.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ Thursday, 18th Aug. at 5 P.M.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL Beginning of Aug.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL REMARKS.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "CHONGSANG" Tuesday, 4th Aug. Noon.

TIENSIN "CHONGSHING" Wednesday, 5th Aug. Noon.

SHANGHAI "HANGSANG" Wednesday, 5th Aug. 4 P.M.

MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 7th Aug. 4 P.M.

CELEBES, TONGKONG, TUBA & MOK "TUKSANG" Friday, 14th Aug. Noon.

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Friday, 14th Aug. 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 1st Aug. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 8th Aug. Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

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EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

For GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built Passenger Steamer:

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Will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at Daylight.

Every known Comfort provided on Board for Travelers. First Class Staterooms Amidships comprising ordinary Two North Cabin, Single North Cabin and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Deck Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewards. Unexcelled service.

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YOKOHAMA. Capt. K. Homma, Tons 3817
KOE and YOKOHAMA. Capt. C. H. Boyle, Tons 6134
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For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
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RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.
GOTHENBURG.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION. SAILING DATE.

VLADIVOSTOK "ARCONIA" End of July.

SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO "CURONIA" On 14th August.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE "CATHAY" Middle of Aug.

MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN "CATHAY" Middle of Sept.

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FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

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Naples to Hongkong in 20 DAYS.
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Freight to Overland.
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— ... — CAYLAN ... 28th Nov.

— ... — CORSE ... 11th Jan. 09

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— New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly equipped with single berth Cabins. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

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When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

"Montserrat"
Lime Juice.

"MONTERRAT" is prepared from cultivated limes, and is always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or aerated water, it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink.

Try a dash of "Montserrat" in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds—

Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice, Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

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SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Owing to its easy absorption, LEMCO is of great value in fever cases. Doctors recommend it by itself and mixed with milk.

LEMCO has proved over and over again to be the only food a patient could retain, and we have letters from numbers who have practically lived on it till strength to digest more solid food returned. It is absolutely pure and safe.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

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Efficient because absolutely pure
English Oil, not made of vegetable
Full description in Chinese
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

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These tiny capsules—superior to Copal, Cubeb, and Injections—are the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Obsolete Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Chest, Lungs, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
SECURITIES issued by PARIS
European Gov'ts and WHITE FOR
Municipalities offering
prospective income returns. PAMPHLETS

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Resulted Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

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AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

ON SALE.
A TABLE OF THE
DATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 24 Years.

FROM 1874 TO 1907.

Price: 32 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

OPIUM AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Times Singapore correspondent sent the following to the London Journal—

The announcement of the decision of the Colonial Office to interfere with the consumption of opium in this colony, with a view to the speedy extinction of this drug, came as a shock to the residents here.

While there are good many Europeans who regard opium as a curse, the weight of opinion throughout the Malay Peninsula is against any interference by Government; and it is doubtful whether the few reformers amongst the Chinese who favour the abolition of opium will appreciate the Government action when fresh taxation is imposed to compensate for the loss of opium revenue. The Straits Settlements is a colony of a financial position. Last year, out of a total revenue of \$10,117,263, it was estimated that the opium farmer would have to pay \$4,224,000. For the current year it is estimated that he will pay \$4,505,000 out of \$8,646,832, or nearly half of the total revenue of the colony, the other large source of income being the spirits farm, which contributes \$1,350,000. It is not expected, of course, that the whole of the opium revenue will go to once; but the closing of the licensed houses cannot fail to affect the taking of the opium farm, and whatever other effect the Imperial Government's policy may have, it must lead to the breaking of existing contracts, the compensation of the farmer, and the unlikelihood of getting tenders for the privilege of supplying the future needs of opium users. It all means that the mere announcement of the intention of the Imperial authorities will have a disturbing influence on the chief financial resources of the colony, and we await a further announcement of how the Colonial Office is going to help the community of the Straits Settlements to carry out a policy to which the majority of us are opposed.

It is well to remember that any shrinkage of colonial revenue will have its effect upon the colony's contribution to the War Office. In spite of the repeated protests of the Press and of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, 20 per cent of the revenue (exclusive of land sales) is taken from the colony by the Imperial authorities, and though this is a much heavier charge than that imposed on any other Crown colony, all attempts to get an abatement have been unsuccessful hitherto. As the colony is now in debt and is incurring heavy expenditure to enable the port of Singapore to hold its own against foreign rivals, a renewed agitation for relief has been raised, and now we wonder what will be the result, since the shrinkage due to loss of opium revenue will cause an automatic reduction of the military contribution, which, under present conditions, is almost sufficient to meet the total cost of the garrison and military works. For these purposes the Government has statistics of revenue and military contribution for the past six years are given below, together with the estimates for the current financial year—

Year.	Revenue of Colony.	Military Contribution.
1902	\$7,406,669	\$1,394,871
1903	7,650,616	1,502,616
1904	10,224,681	2,387,354
1905	10,204,818	1,923,986
1906	9,512,132	1,793,488
1907	10,117,263	1,894,704
1908	9,646,832	1,755,388

Another point to be considered is the means to be adopted to give effect to the Imperial Government's desire to suppress the use of opium. No one here believes that it can be stopped any more than you in England can stop suddenly the manufacture, importation, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, but in order to make an effort to suppress the use of opium the Government must institute a preventive service. A preventive service, to be effective, must cover the Federated Malay States (and, shall we say, the Independent State of Johore) as well as the Straits Settlements. Where is the colony to find the revenue to establish this preventive service? It seems to us here that the closing of the licensed houses, where the consumption of the drug is more or less regulated, will only lead to a more moderate use of the drug in secret places, while, if the measures of the Government to prevent the introduction and sale of the drug are successful, the opium classes will follow the example of the richer Chinese here and indulge in alcohol instead. This appears to us to be a real danger. Under the sporadic influence of opium the Asiatic commits no serious crime, and few crimes are due to the mad passion of opium in the Straits and under the maddening influence of opium and the other opium spirit within the reach of the Asiatic we fear an alarming increase in crimes of violence, not only in the Straits Settlements, but throughout the peninsula.

It is expected that the commission of inquiry now sitting will lay stress upon this point. This commission, consisting of the Hon. Mr. John Anderson (chairman), the Hon. Dr. Galloway, the Hon. Tan Jik Kim, Dr. W. B. C. Middleton (medical officer of health, Singapore), Bishop Oldham (the American Wesleyan missionary Bishop), and Mr. E. F. H. Edlin, was appointed in July last to make full and diligent inquiry into—

1. The extent to which excessive indulgence in the smoking of opium prevails in the Straits Settlements;
2. Whether the smoking of opium (a) in moderation, or (b) in excess has increased, and
3. The steps that should be taken by the Government to minimize and eradicate eventually the evils arising from the smoking of opium in the Straits Settlements.

Judging from the telegraphed summaries of Colonel Seely's statement in the House of Commons, the Colonial Office has already arrived at a decision to eradicate the use of opium in the Straits, so that the report of the commission can have only an academic interest. A large mass of evidence was collected. This the commission is endeavoring to digest, but with Bishop Oldham now resident in the United States and the Hon. Tan Jik Kim away on holiday in China, it is anticipated that the issue of the report will be delayed several months.

Apart from the experiment about to be inaugurated here, it will be interesting to observe how the Imperial Government is to enforce its anti-opium policy in the Federated Malay States (over which it has at present a loosely defined right to rule) and in Johore, where the Sultan is an independent ruler.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

On the authority of Mr. Crocavy, the late American Consul at Colombo, we announced, says the "Times of Ceylon," several months ago that the American Fleet could be expected at Colombo in December next. The arrangements have not been changed, and the authority for reporting the statement that the main fleet is due here towards Christmas. Two of the battleships, the "Maine" and the "Alabama," were detached from the fleet at San Francisco, and four were added there. These two vessels are now at Manila. They are due at Colombo in September next. Each of them has 36 officers and 614 men, making a total of 72 officers and 1228 men.

THE TRADE OF AMOY.

Mr. Consul O'Brien-Bailey in his report on the trade of Amoy for the year 1907 says:—

Gross trade.—The gross value of the trade of Amoy fell off in 1907 from \$2,275,800, in the previous year to \$2,060,242, a decrease of \$215,558.

Net trade.—The net value of the trade, however, shows a slight increase, namely, \$2,070,921, in 1907 as against \$2,060,242, in 1906. The trade of the port, if not increasing, would seem to be at any rate not diminishing, for in 1907 the net trade was worth \$4,683,575, as against \$4,683,575 in the year under review, the net imports having increased in the last 10 years by \$4,221,215 tons, and exports of local origin by \$72,339 tons.

Shipping.—Of sea-going vessels visiting Amoy in 1907 over 50 per cent—both in numbers and in tonnage—were under the British flag, nearly 50 per cent of the remaining tonnage being Japanese, while the total number of ships entering the port was about the same as in 1906. The most marked difference was in the number of American ships, which fell off from 30 steamers of 157,378 tons to 14 steamers of 85,650 tons, which is due to the rapid decrease in the re-exportation of Formosa tea, which every year are shipped in increasing quantities into the Trans-Pacific steamers calling at Keelung. The following table shows the percentage of the value of trade carried in British bottoms:—

	1906.	1907.
Imports	58.93	58.93
Exports	62.45	58.38
Total trade	57.48	57.80

A marked diminution in the numbers of inland water steamers under the British flag is to be noted, a tendency which may be expected to be still more marked in the current year. This is due to the fact that the vast majority of these launches under foreign flags really belong to Chinese, and during 1907 Chinese launches under the British flag were systematically wooded out and compelled to re-register.

Imports.—Foreign goods were imported into Amoy in 1907 to the value of \$1,070,848, an increase on 1906 of \$30,853. Of this total \$1,048,390, worth was re-exported, about 90 per cent of which went to foreign countries. The value of native goods imported was \$238,835, as against \$233,333, in 1906, of which \$233,033, worth was re-exported. The net imports there were \$1,823,958, of foreign goods and \$589,852, of native goods, a total of \$2,413,810.

Opium.—In view of the recent anti-opium legislation in China and the supposed general agitation against the use of the drug, one would expect to find a general decrease in the amount of opium imported into the country. Unhappily, so far from this being the case in Amoy, the actual import of foreign opium in 1907 exceeds that of any year since 1898. The chief demand was for Bengali opium, the rates for which increased from 800 to 900 dol. per chest and these rates steadily rising owing to the action of the Indian Government. The demand continues steady, while stocks in Hongkong are decreasing and the outlook for 1908 is promising. For Persian opium the demand was better than in 1906, as early in the year very low rates ruled. The price rose during the year from 670 to 830 dol. per picul (about 133 lbs.).

Cotton goods.—The figures for cotton piece-goods do not show any very appreciable variation from those of recent years. Although the laying down cost was helped by the high exchange rate for the greater part of the year, the profits anticipated were not fully realized, as in consequence of the accumulation of stocks in Hongkong and Shanghai in excess of the demand, native merchants were able to buy in the central market at prices much below the parity of replacing cost. The import of cotton yarn has increased satisfactorily. By far the greater part of the foreign yarn imported is Indian (189,899) and Hongkong (38,114). Of British yarn the import was nil and of Japanese quite insignificant.

Sundries.—The growing taste for foreign luxuries is largely due to the constant influx of returned emigrants from the Straits, who during the years of their self-imposed exile have acquired a liking for comforts unknown in their native land. This is shown by the importation of 15,279 dozen tins of condensed milk, while Japanese matches increase in value every year. \$2,311, worth of ginseng was imported and 118,7351, worth of fish and fishery products. Foreign medicines to the value of 17,922, entered Amoy, and 17,404 tons of coal, while the import of beche de mer was worth \$24,257. A considerable increase in the American kerosene oil business is to be noted. This is chiefly due to the fact that the interior of this province is being opened for a better manner than heretofore. Merchant agents have been appointed in various centres and kerosene oil has been introduced into regions where previously only vegetable oils were known. The Standard Oil Company of New York is busy establishing oil tanks in Amoy and expect the first bulk consignment in March. Three tanks have already been completed, namely a storage tank with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, a settling-tank of 216,000 gallons and a filling tank of 47,000 gallons. There will also be a godown capable of holding 30,000 cases of oil, a filling house and a line-making shop, all to be fitted with the very latest and most approved machinery.

Native imports.—The most marked difference in native imports is the great drop in rice and wheat. The former is due to the famine in Central China, where the export of rice to the south was prohibited. The shortage was made up by an increased import of foreign rice. The importation of Szechuan and Yunnan opium was not large, but a great deal is grown in this district and as the authorities estimate the output at about 10,700 cwt. The opium grown in this district evades duty for the most part and smuggling is carried on extensively in junk as well as by overland routes to all the surrounding districts. The price of native opium is about 650 dol. per picul, including duty and skin, while the rates mentioned above for foreign opium are exclusive of duty and skin.

Exports.—The meagre list of exports reveals the miserable poverty of this district, the property of which depends entirely on the emigrants returning from the Straits Settlements. Practically every item in the list shows a gradual, but steady decrease. The total value of the exports of local origin was \$47,200, an increase of \$3,731, on 1906. Sugar (94,499 cwt.) has increased slightly on 1906, but is well below the figures for 1907, namely, 217,565 cwt. Tea diminishes steadily, having fallen off 10,000, since last year. Like many other once flourishing industries in China it has been killed by the rapaciousness and avarice of the Chinese.

Transit trade.—The value of goods sent inland under transit pass shows a considerable decrease this year, while outward transit pass values remain about stationary. The following table gives the values for five years:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Inward	127,805	105,805	231,075	248,938	168,361
Outward	74,588	62,841	45,073	36,261	39,246
Total	202,393	168,646	276,148	285,186	207,607

THE FORTIFICATION OF MANILA BAY.

The seaward defences of Manila Bay are being pushed on rapidly, and they are so far advanced that their completion, as soon as being given names of officers who were killed or died of wounds received in action during the campaign in the Philippine Islands. We quote from the "Manila Cablenews," omitting the dates and other particulars of each engagement:—

The batteries at Forts Mills and Wint (Corregidor and Grande Island), have been formally named, in accordance with the custom of the service. Each battery has a distinctive name of the army, and the distinction gained himself in the service. In selecting names for the batteries in the Philippines the names of officers who fell in battle or died of wounds received have been considered, so that every battery on Corregidor and on Grande Island will serve to perpetuate the memory of some gallant officer who sacrificed his life in the service of his country in the Orient. The names that have been decided upon for Fort Mills follow:—

Battery Wheeler: Captain David P. Wheeler, 2nd Infantry.
Battery Crockett: Lieutenant Allen Crockett, 21st Infantry.
Battery Cheney: Lieutenant Ward Cheney, 4th Infantry.
Battery Grubbs: Lieutenant Bayden Y. Grubbs, 6th Infantry.
Battery Way: Lieutenant Henry N. Way, 4th Infantry.
Battery Geary: Captain Woodbridge Geary, 18th Infantry.
Battery Ramsey: Lieutenant Charles B. Ramsey, 21st Infantry.
Battery Morrison: Lieutenant John Morrison, Jr., 4th Cavalry.
Battery James: Lieutenant John F. James, 8th Infantry.
Battery Warwick: Captain Oliver B. Warwick, 18th Infantry.
Battery Woodruff: Lieutenant Harry A. Woodruff, 17th Infantry.
Battery Jewell: Lieutenant James M. Jewell, 4th Infantry.
Battery Hall: Lieutenant John H. Hall, 17th.

CHINESE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND THE PARLIAMENT.

The Shanghai Mercury gives the following translation of an Imperial Decree promulgated at Peking on the 22nd inst:—

We promulgate the following Decree of the Empress Dowager:—

Princes Ching and Pu Lun and others of the Hsiencheng Pienchiang and the Tzuohengyuan have lately asked us to consider the proposed regulations for the provincial Councils and also the regulations for the election of the members. The provincial council Tsaylosh of provinces is a place where public opinions are expressed and adopted and is a basis for the Legislative Council and therefore is a foundation for a parliamentary system. It is very important to decide the details of these provincial councils with care and proper study of the matter. Now we have received draft regulations in detail which we have carefully read and carefully compiled and therefore we hereby order the Governors and Governors of provinces to carry the regulation out within one year from the date when they receive the copy of the regulations, with earnestness. We always respect Our people and wish to see that Our people shall be enabled to be consulted on political affairs of the state to show Our impartiality. Therefore we have decided to establish provincial councils in each province by having men of experience amongst the men of different positions and callings elected as the members of the Councils to enable them to share their responsibility in the difficulties with loyal heart and to enable them to point out any abuses to be reformed in provinces as good citizens to maintain peace and order in each province without any personal prejudice but solely for the sake of public benefit without making useless arguments or without abusing their authorities and also in deciding various rules and regulations it is necessary to be practical with a view to the people's rights properly maintained according to the national laws. The viceroys and governors should also see the proper proceedings of the Council. Thus it may be able to have all unite in upholding the national welfare. It is important in the election of members to have proper supervision to avoid any abusive matter and also to avoid any person who has had ideas being elected as such a person will cause disturbance of peace.

The three important points mentioned by the said princes and high officials are all proper and appropriate by Us. To decide the date of establishment of parliament is a necessary step to make our Empire a constitutional power. Though each power has its own constitution different from each other yet it is always the case that the right of administration is in the hands of officials, and the right of proposals or legislation is in the hands of the members. If these will be properly carried out by Us there will be a proper constitutional government in China. We have already issued decrees several times to have a constitutional government and we are earnestly preparing for the system of the government. We are always avoiding having words and words and we are trying to have practice. Therefore we hereby order the princes and high officials of the Hsiencheng, Pienchiang and the Tzuohengyuan to superintend the officials who are experts in legal and political science to study the systems in various powers with a view to have proper principle and basis of a constitutional monarchy as well as the laws and regulations for the parliament and election of the members of parliament to divide various matters in order to complete in a certain fixed date and present them to Us for Our perusal. After we have decided on the matters preparatory to the establishment of the parliament we will promulgate a date for the establishment of parliament. We have decided on this to show the general rule to be observed by the officials and to meet the desire of our people and at the same time to show the public that we are always ready to have proper reforms according to the circumstances of the time to have our Empire wealthy and strong.

PETROLEUM AS A DISINFECTANT.

The use of petroleum as a disinfectant in checking the spread of plague is now strongly advocated by medical officers who have had experience in dealing with the disease. Captain Glen Liston's recent reference to the matter should be of considerable interest to the public and to municipal bodies which have to expend money in meeting epidemics of plague. Kerosene oil can always be readily obtained, and its use as suggested is simple enough. It may be noted that during the pestilence which swept Europe long ago, the oil regions of Baku remained untouched although in the surrounding country 50 per cent of the population perished. Lerche, who visited Baku in 1785, wrote:—"It is quite likely that the fact that the Black Death did not touch Baku was due to petroleum." Plague has been severe in a number of towns in Burma, and it would be interesting to know whether the oil district of Yunnan has escaped. —Pioneer.

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RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Great trouble between China and Russia, says a Peking contemporary, has been brought about by the following:—

- (1) Provisions and fodder have been sold, over the border, by Chinese to the Russian military authorities for the purpose of raising money.
- (2) The thousands of labourers who have crossed over to work on the railways are constantly coming into contact with the Russian officials and are often severely punished by them for committing offences.
- (3) The boundary line of Hei Lung Chang to be fixed within which the Japanese troops are allowed to punish the Hungchies.
- (4) The mines on the Manchurian boundaries. These matters will be discussed as soon as the new Minister has presented his credentials.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be "depended upon" without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be "depended upon." A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely "depended upon" to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the enlivening and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing afflictions was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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